

# ALEXANDRIA GAZETTE AND VIRGINIA ADVERTISER.



ALEXANDRIA, VA.

SATURDAY EVENING, JUNE 3, 1882.

WHEN THE Democrats had control of the Senate they allowed both Messrs. Kellogg and Ingalls to retain their seats in obedience to law and rules, though not to justice, and during their possession of the House many an unfairly elected republican representative was permitted to retain his seat for the same reason. They now see how such action is reciprocated, and that to secure a working majority the republicans not only flout justice but disregard prescriptive laws and pay no attention to what have previously been considered the most binding rules. Majorities are rarely permanent, and as laws and rules are the only protection of minorities, it is unwise for a temporary majority to establish the precedent of destroying that protection. Democrats are but human, and it would be unnatural for them to forget in the next House, when they will have a majority, the treatment that has been accorded them by the republicans in the present one.

WHAT A Northern man reads, in the North, will not disabuse his mind of preconceived ideas respecting the bournism of Southern democrats, but when he comes South those ideas are dissipated as fog is by a northwest wind, for he then finds that while the most active, industrious, enterprising and prosperous men of all the several communities he may visit are democrats, nearly all the beats, drones and croakers belong to the so-called progressive liberals. Virginians are the same sort of people wherever found, and what is true of those in Alexandria is equally so of those in any other portion of the State, and a fair estimate of Virginia bournism and Virginia liberalism can be formed by a comparison of the bourns and liberals of this city.

WHILE MANY liberty loving people will regret the death of Garibaldi, all unprejudiced men recognize the fact that he has been lagging superfluously on the stage for a long time, and that the latter years of his life were spent in attempts to retain his own notoriety rather than to benefit the condition of his countrymen.

THE BLUE RIDGE Echo, published at Washington, Rappahannock county, has ceased to be. We regret the announcement as the Echo was a most excellent paper and worthy of patronage.

## VIRGINIA NEWS.

Senator J. W. Johnston will make Richmond his home after the 4th of March next. He has already purchased a residence there.

Mrs. John W. Michie, an old lady of Warrenton, fell last Saturday on the street and broke her shoulder.

Last Saturday the house of an old colored woman in Warrenton was struck by lightning, tearing off one side of the house and killing two dogs.

On Thursday evening, at a meeting of ex-Union soldiers held in Richmond, a post of the Grand Army of the Republic was organized.

The Manassas Gazette says that citizens from the Valley continue to pour into this section in search of suitable homes. Several have purchased farms in that county and many have located in Fauquier.

The colored republicans of Petersburg, held a meeting Thursday night to consider the question of sending a colored man to Congress from the fourth district, and a club was organized with a view to carrying out the design.

A general meeting of stockholders of the Richmond and Danville Railroad has been called to meet in Richmond, July 2, for the purpose of taking action in reference to the acceptance of the act of the General Assembly authorizing an increase of its capital stock and for the transaction of such other business as may be brought before the meeting.

The Central Virginia Iron Company has resolved to build furnaces and commence operations on a very extensive scale at the Riverville mines, in Amherst county, several miles below Lynchburg. The company is composed of a number of Pennsylvania, New York, and Virginia capitalists, and an immense amount of money has already been expended in developing the property.

The attention of the Governor having been called to certain irregularities at the penitentiary, he has called a meeting of the Board of Directors to investigate the charges. It is alleged that there are some ten or twelve extra guards employed at the State prison without authority of law, and that several of the guards who were appointed by the readjuster committee on spoils under the cautions rule had sold or farmed out their places, which is also a violation of law.

## Death of Garibaldi.

General Giuseppe Garibaldi died at Caprea, Italy, yesterday, from an attack of bronchitis. He was born at Nice, July 4, 1807. In the last few years he has suffered greatly from various ailments, and his death is not a matter of surprise. He took part on land and sea in the wars between various states of South America, distinguishing himself particularly at the siege of Montevideo. In the spring of 1848, Garibaldi, with his legion of Italians formed in South America, offered his services to Charles Albert in Piedmont, when he continued to fight the Austrians after the King's defeat. In 1849, while commanding 1,200 men in defense of Rome, he gained a victory over the French, and soon after routed also the Neapolitans, who were threatening the city. He was finally driven from Italy, and came in 1850 to New York, where he engaged in the making of candles on Staten Island. After several voyages to the Pacific he returned to Italy in 1859, by the invitation of the Sardinian government, and did good service in the war with Austria. In 1860 he sailed from Genoa to Sicily with 1,000 volunteers, and became dictator of the island. Crossing the strait in September, he gained a victory on the Volturno, and in conjunction with the Sardinian army brought about the merging of the kingdom of the Two Sicilies in that of Italy. Resigning his dictatorship Garibaldi retired to the small island of Caprea. In 1861 he became a member of the Chamber of Deputies, and in 1862 general-in-chief of the National Guard. Later on found him fighting in succession the French and Austrians. He aided the French in the war of 1870, and was put in command of a division. In recent years he has been a member of the Italian Chamber of Deputies.

## FROM WASHINGTON.

[Special Correspondence of the Alex. Gazette.] WASHINGTON, D. C., June 3.—The Oregon election will take place on Monday, but as Washington time is a good deal ahead of that of Portland, news of the result is not expected here until sometime during Tuesday. State officers and a member of Congress are to be elected, and though the republicans carried the last election the democrats are hopeful of success in the one to be held next Monday.

Secretary Chandler has written a letter to the Chairman of the House Naval Committee recommending an appropriation sufficiently large to complete the unfinished ironclads, and that, too, though the best naval engineers say that these vessels will be as unseaworthy after completion as they are now. It was said when Mr. Chandler was first appointed Secretary of the Navy that he would be a second Robeson, and it seems that time is proving the correctness of the prediction.

The house in which Senator Mitchell, the head of the Pennsylvania half-breeds, has rooms was on fire last night, but the Senator proved a real fire laddie, and by the most active personal exertions succeeded in extinguishing the flames before the arrival of the fire engines. While he was resting and regaining his breath at an open window and looking at four engines drawn up before the house, he was observed by a tall, dark man, who walked on the opposite side of the street, who remarked to a bystander, "The Senator has beaten the machine this time, but he'll never do so again."

Rev. Mr. Harold, rector of the Church of the Holy Cross, in this city, in the course of some remarks he made at the recent Episcopal Convention here, startled the assembled delegates by saying that he attired his altar in vestments, used wafer bread at communion, prayed for the repose of the souls of the dead, heard confessions and granted absolution, and declared that the ritualists were the true interpreters of the Episcopal Church. The presiding Bishop, who admonished him at the time, has it is understood, taken official notice of the utterance, and will bring it to the attention of the House of Bishops, and it is probable the offender will be tried for heresy. Mr. Harold's views are the most advanced of any ever taken by a professed Episcopalian, and are the occasion of no little comment among the members of the Episcopal Church in this city.

The U. S. steamer Dispatch, which has been engaged in taking soundings in Samana Bay, arrived here this afternoon. Among her officers is Ensign Lee Holcombe, formerly of Alexandria.

Mr. Best, the leading man of the syndicate that has recently purchased the Washington and Ohio railroad, has gone to Boston and will be absent about ten days, during which time nothing new will be done, and no changes be made with regard to that road. The surveying party that is to be put in the field at once, will endeavor to find a cheaper way of crossing the Blue Ridge than by a mile long tunnel at Snicker's Gap, and it is supposed by good engineers that by branching off at Hamilton and going South, those mountains can be crossed without a tunnel and not by a very high grade either.

The House to-day as soon as the session opened, resumed the consideration of the Lowe-Wheeler contested election case from Alabama. Mr. Burrows, republican, of Mich., leading off in a set speech in favor of the greenback contestant, and reading extracts from Mississippi and South Carolina newspapers to sustain his assertion that the northern democrats are making their present fight lest the southern democrats leave them in all their numerical insignificance. He criticised the Northern democrats very sharply and was applauded therefor by Mr. Lowe and the other Southern greenbackers and so-called independents, all of whom would join the republicans tomorrow if they thought such a course would secure their re-election. At 3:30, by a vote of 149 to 3, the House declared Mr. Lowe entitled to the seat, and he was sworn in, taking the modified oath, after which the House adjourned.

News from Richmond to-day is to the effect that the recent elections in Virginia show that Gen. Mahone has lost much of the little democratic strength he possessed, and that notwithstanding the lip service the republicans are still rendering him, as there is no Presidential ticket to be elected this fall, they will let him see then, what they think of the way in which he has subordinated their one hundred thousand votes to his insignificant twenty thousand. It is also said, as previously stated in this correspondence, that the Mahones have not yet determined whether to run a candidate for Congress from a large against Mr. Massey—whom it is alleged the democrats will support—as they dread the inroad he will make in their ranks, but that if they are forced into a contest with him, less failure to do so be considered an abandonment of their cause, their candidate will not be Mr. John Wise, whose letter on the subject of Southern republicans would tend to weaken him in that quarter, but probably Governor Cameron himself, who, it is said, claims to be the strongest and most popular man in his party and is anxious to beat M. C. and thinks this will be his last chance of ever again being a candidate for any office, as his party is rapidly on the wane. Should he by any possibility be elected, he would not have to give up the Governorship for nearly two years, and would then turn it over to M. J. Lewis, hoping thus to conciliate some of his clamorous and disaffected republican allies.

Edward F. Collins, Spout Springs, Appomattox co., and Chas. H. Stevens, Arrington, Nelson co., Va., were commissioned postmasters to-day.

It is reported that during the recent visit of Messrs. Fowler, Baily and Hurd to this city, who were friends of both Gen. Mahone and Col. Fulkerson, the social relations that had been severed between the two last named gentlemen were restored. Whether there was a restoration of their political relations remains to be seen.

Dr. Gilmer, Postmaster at Richmond, Mr. Elam, Secretary of the Commonwealth of Virginia and editor of the Richmond Whig, and other prominent readjusters are in the city to-day.

## NEWS OF THE DAY.

"To show the very age and body of the Times."

Emperor William has invited Prince Bismarck to act as sponsor for his great grandson, the infant son of Prince William of Prussia.

The funeral of Prof. Rogers took place yesterday afternoon at the Institute of Technology, Boston. The University of Virginia was represented.

Prof. S. D. Gros was yesterday elected president of the American Surgical Association, and Dr. Hunter McGuire, of Virginia, a member of the council.

It is stated that Mr. Clifford Lloyd, special magistrate for Clare, Ireland, has received additional letters from America warning him that he will be killed if he does not quit the duties of his office.

Ten small elephants connected with Barnum's circus escaped yesterday while being driven to the show grounds at Meriden, Ct. They scattered and created much excitement, but were captured about five miles from the scene of the escape.

Two children of Jas. McDonald found a railroad torpedo in the yard of their parents' residence at Troy, N.Y., yesterday afternoon, and striking it with an axe, it exploded. One side of the head of the youngest child was blown away, and the other child suffered a fracture of the skull.

## Wise and Newberry at Bland.

Captain Wise was introduced by Judge Wylie, and commenced by saying to the people that he was here as a readjuster, to discuss and defend its principles and measures, and not to appeal to their passion or their bad blood, but to their reason and judgment; and the speaker's voice soon rose and began to echo in loud and emphatic cadences through the hall. He had uttered but a few sentences when Captain Newberry entered and ascended the rostrum, and the seats then began rapidly to fill up. Turning to Captain Newberry, the speaker said: "If in the course of my remarks I should refer to you as dirty or drunken Newberry, as you in your speech at Wytheville did to certain other parties, what will you do about it?" "I'll call you to account for it," said Newberry; "and I'll render it," said Wise. But Captain Wise never used either of those epithets as applied to Captain Newberry, but proceeded in a clear, forcible, and able speech to defend and vindicate the leading measures of readjustment passed at the recent session of the Legislature, the debt and coupon bills, the reorganization of the school fund, the ample and humane provisions for our insane and deaf and dumb asylums, and also the defeated measures—the land commissioner's bill and the judiciary and Congressional bills—and in ringing tones warned the people that if the funders region the power at the next election the readjustment of the public debt will yet be defeated, and thirty-three instead of twenty millions will be collected from them by the bondholders. He defended Arthur's administration; denied that there is any difference in principle between the two national parties; alluded to the diversity of opinion on the tariff; defended Mahone's vote in the Tebb's case, and denounced Massey as the traitorous author and co-conspirator of the entire schism of the Big Four; said Captain Newberry should be ashamed of himself for following his leadership, and thereby betraying the party that elected him, and charged a bargain on Massey and the Big Four with the Funderers to let each of them run for Congress without funder opposition. Captain Wise sustained his high reputation as a speaker, and was accorded a courteous and uninterrupted hearing by Captain Newberry and his friends (only one question being asked of him while speaking.)

Captain Newberry's reply was from the beginning cool and collected, and from his manner, not unconscious of the taunt heretofore hung out that he was now to be squelched by this "champion of the Boss," but with a determined purpose—*sans peur et sans reproche*—to turn the tables on his assailant at whatever cost. Many of his Readjuster friends and others, irrespective of party, all of whom concede to him the highest integrity of purpose and conscientiousness in action, now bent forward attentively to hear him. From the very first sentence he was warmly and pointedly aggressive, and poured out on his antagonist present and his assailants generally a torrent of withering rebuke and scathing denunciation such as the writer has rarely if ever heard. Whether it is the peculiar manner of Captain Wise, or whether goaded, stung, and maddened by the incessant stream of hot-shot precipitated upon him, he seemed to show the effect thereof by much perturbation, and tried by frequent impertinent interruptions to divert the steady aim of his powerful and fearless assailant. Captain Newberry told him at the outset, "You are here under orders from your boss, and as his political bulldog to hunt and hound me down here in my own county, because I choose to follow my own convictions of duty rather than his corrupt dictates." "You are here as his bulldog to do his bidding." "Yes, you wear his collar now around your neck, and I am here to tell you of it." Captain Wise replied, "The collar has made the hair grow on your neck." "Thank God," rejoined Mr. Newberry, "my neck has never yet worn a collar or owned a Boss." Mr. Newberry charged upon Wise that he had only joined the readjusters for the sake of the spoils after Massey and Fulkerson had planned the campaign and organized victory, and that Wise has never yet given but one readjuster vote. To which Captain Wise replied (interrupting him) that his vote last fall was rejected because he had moved across the street into a different ward. "Then," says Mr. Newberry, "you are a pretty leader to lecture me about my votes, when you don't know what ward to vote in yourself."

Captain Newberry said the charges of bolting, conspiracy, and treason heaped upon him in the columns of the *Whig* are all disproven and falsified by the Journal of the Senate, which shows that he voted for every measure in the readjuster platform—even to the packing of the Supreme Court; that he was not to blame for the defeat of the land-commissioner's bill—the readjuster party killed it rather than allow the said commissioners to be elected by the people; that he could not conscientiously support the gerrymandering of the congressional bill, and opposed the judiciary bill because the Funderers, if at any time in power, could adopt the precedent and again remove the judges at will. He indignantly repelled every insinuation of a bargain on his part for office, saying he expected merely to be in his place in the Legislature two years hence.

He denounced the alleged grounds for the removal of Massey as a "shallow pretence," because his successor had, with two or three exceptions, appointed his own clerks. But Captain Newberry directly charged upon Captain Wise a bargain "with the Boss" for the nomination for Governor; that Wise had told him he expected to run; that he is to be the Boss's candidate, and as a part of the bargain is to do his dirty work about over the State, and among the rest in his own county and district, and that the other gentlemen accompanying him here from Richmond (Ballard and Browning) are also here in the interest of the Boss, are now round taking notes for him. At this point Mr. J. S. Browning, private secretary to Governor Cameron, exclaimed, "You're a liar, sir." Quick as thought Newberry hurled a cane at his head, and advancing leaped upon him, and as Browning went under Newberry's fist was seen dealing rapid blows at his face until they were separated, friends on both sides (of which a large majority were Newberry's) rushing in. Fists and knives were drawn, and for a few moments the greatest excitement prevailed. Newberry, as soon as taken from Browning, resumed his speech but Captain Wise, championing his defeated friend Browning, abruptly and in a bullying manner interrupted Captain Newberry, claiming as much right as he to Bland or any part of Virginia. Stormy words ensued, Newberry claiming the floor, till a bystander tapped Wise on the shoulder, saying, "Johnny, I don't want to hurt you, but sit down, or I'll knock you down." At which Captain Wise sat down, and did not again, nor did any one else afterwards, interrupt Captain Newberry, who continued in the same strain of vehement invective and scathing denunciation to the close of his speech, over and over again branding Capt. Wise with a corrupt bargain for office—with having sold his birthright for a mess of pottage: his manhood and independence for the Boss's collar. "He should be ashamed of himself," he had disgraced an illustrious ancestry. His brother, O. Jennings Wise, had died gloriously battling with the foes of

his country; his chivalrous spirit went out baptized in blood, but if that spirit could speak to him now he would denounce and scorn him for his infamous bargain with the Boss. If Henry A. Wise could rise from his grave he would point his bony finger at him and denounce him as the degenerate and unworthy son of an illustrious sire."

These are but samples of the galling epithets and stern rebukes with which Captain Newberry continued for near two hours to lash and criticize the distinguished assailant. After a brief rejoinder by each the discussion closed. The writer is a Readjuster in full sympathy with most (not all) of the Readjuster measures; but he assured that Newberry was not squelched, but of the two rather the victor of the occasion and the hero of the day.—*Cor. Richmond Dispatch.*

## TO-DAY'S TELEGRAPHIC DISPATCHES.

### To-day's Congressional Proceedings.

#### SENATE.

The Senate was not in session to-day, having adjourned yesterday until Monday.

#### HOUSE.

Immediately after the reading of the Journal, the House resumed the consideration of the Alabama contested election case of Lowe vs. Wheeler, and after some debate, Lowe was seated and the House adjourned.

#### The New Motion in the Guitau Case.

WASHINGTON, May 3.—Owing to the fact that the Court in Banc yesterday afternoon adjourned until Monday, no opinion can be delivered on Mr. Reed's last motion in the Guitau case until that day. It is believed that the decision will be very short, and no doubt is entertained that the motion will be positively denied.

#### Mario Ill.

ROME, June 3.—Signor Giuseppe Mario, (Marchese di Cardia) the well-known singer is seriously ill with pneumonia.

#### Financial.

NEW YORK, June 3.—The stock market opened generally weak and  $\frac{3}{4}$  per cent lower than at yesterday's close. In the early dealings the market was weak and prices recorded a decline then of  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  percent. The market recovered  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  per cent.

#### The Markets.

BALTIMORE, June 3.—Virginia 6s deferred —, do consolidated 62; do second series —; past due coupons 65; new 10-40s 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; bid to-day. Cotton quiet; middling 12 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat—Southern lower; Western dull and easier; Southern red 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; do amber 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; No 1 Md 14 $\frac{1}{2}$  asked; No 2 Western winter red spot 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; July 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Sept 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13 $\frac{3}{4}$ ; Corn—Southern dull and quiet; Western opened higher, closed dull and easy. Southern white 91; do yellow 83 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 84 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Western mixed spot 81 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; June 81 $\frac{1}{2}$  bid; July 81 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 82 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Oats lower; Southern 56 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 57 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Western white 60 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; do mixed 58 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Penna 58 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 59 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Rye dull at 80 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 81 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Hay unchanged. Coffee quiet; Rio cargoes ordinary to fair 8 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ ; Sugar quiet; A soft 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Whiskey quiet at 12 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 13.

NEW YORK, June 3.—Stocks moderately active and irregular. Money 3 $\frac{1}{4}$  to 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ . Cotton quiet and firm; uplands 12-16; Orleans 12-16. Flour dull and unchanged. Corn moderately active and  $\frac{1}{4}$  to  $\frac{1}{2}$  better. Corn fairly active and a shade better.

#### Baptist General Association.

[Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.] WARRENTON, VA., June 2.—Third day.—In the afternoon of Thursday Rev. J. C. Hiden, D. D., preached a sermon of great simplicity and great power, in the Baptist Church.

The night session was more largely attended than any previous meeting. The subject of Foreign Missions claimed the attention of the association. Stirring addresses were made by Revs. Dargan, of Petersburg; Frost, of Staunton, and Chapin, of Texas. These addresses were well received, but they were cut short and hurried into silence by the short, spirited, impromptu, voluntary expressions of so many who had a word to say.

The Baptist churches of Virginia contributed more than \$8,000 the past year for Foreign Missions. Our Southern churches gave nearly \$50,000 for the work of this Board; \$5,000 more than was contributed the year previous.

In foreign fields the churches composing the Southern Baptist convention support 61 ministers and lay assistants; 34 stations, and hold church property valued at \$60,000.

After the adoption of this report, and the discussions closed, the subject of State Missions was next considered. The report shows increased interest and encouraging results. The churches had contributed nearly \$9,000 for the support of State churches in the destitute region of the State. The report of this Board was prepared and read by the secretary, H. K. Ellyson, a distinguished Baptist layman. The addresses elicited by the cheering tidings and rich fruits reported, were of a very high order. The speakers were, Revs. Drs. T. C. Gray, Kinnannon, of Virginia, and Dr. S. F. Thompson, of Kentucky.

The discussion of this report occupied nearly the whole of the morning session and closed with a collection to finish the payment on a new house of worship.

It was stated in the British House of Commons yesterday that Arabi Pacha had taken no further steps to depose the Khedive. The British turreted ship Monarch has arrived at Alexandria. A dispatch from Vienna says that Austria is disposed to accept the invitation to join in the Constantinople conference, but will first consult the powers. All the powers have assented to the conference at Constantinople to consider the question of intervention. The Khedive has declined to form a ministry under Ragheb Pacha, Arabi Pacha declares that he is endorsed by the Sultan. A dispatch from Constantinople says that the Sultan is confident that order can be restored without a conference.

Lieut. Danenhorn, accompanied by his father and Tong Sing, the Chinese steward, paid an official visit to the Navy Department at Washington yesterday morning, reporting his return home and presenting a detailed account of his expenditures for audit.

The barn of Mr. J. P. Smith, living near Waterfall, in Prince William county, was completely destroyed by fire on Sunday night last. The fire was the work of an incendiary.

A telegram from Colorado announces the death of Commander Terry, of the navy, from consumption.

#### What Seven Could Not Do.

NASHVILLE, Tenn., April 6, 1881. H. H. WARNER & Co., Sirs.—Seven physicians could not do for me what your Safe Kidney and Liver Cure accomplished. Hopelessly sick with kidney diseases, it restored me to perfect health. JACOB MYERS.

#### COMMERCIAL.

ALEXANDRIA MARKET, June 3.—The market to-day is firm, but not notably higher. Flour is quiet at yesterday's quotations. 1000 bushels of Wheat sold at 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  to 14 for Fultz, 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  for mixed and 13 $\frac{1}{2}$  for Lancaster. 1300 bushels of white Corn brought 91. No Rye or Oats reported. Country produce is rather lower.

#### MARINE NEWS.

PORT OF ALEXANDRIA, JUNE 3, 1882.

Sun rises at 4:39 [Sun sets] 7:17

ARRIVED.

Str George Leary, Norfolk, to P B Hooe.

SAILED.

Str George Leary, Norfolk, by P B Hooe.

Str Maiano, lower Potomac, by J Launon.

MEMORANDA.

Sch William L Walker, from Richmond, at Portsmouth 31st.

DRIED GREEN PEAS, received to-day by my4 J. C. MILBURN.

## OFFICIAL.

### LICENSE LAW.

An Ordinance for imposing and collecting Licenses within the City of Alexandria, for the year commencing on the 1st day of June, 1882, and ending on the 31st day of May 1883. Be it ordained by the City Council of Alexandria: That there shall be levied upon and collected from all persons required to be listed as subject to a license tax, the following taxes, viz.:

1. On every license to sell ardent spirits or wines at wholesale, there shall be levied a tax of sixty dollars.

2. On every license to sell malt liquors at wholesale, twenty dollars.

3. On every license to sell wines, ardent spirits, or malt liquors, or any mixture thereof at retail, thirty dollars.

4. On every license to sell wines, ardent spirits, or malt liquors, to be drunk on the premises, thirty dollars.

5. On every commission merchant or firm the specific license or tax shall be thirty dollars.

6. On every person for the privilege of peddling or bartering the tax shall be ten dollars.

7. On every real estate broker and auctioneer, there shall be levied a specific tax of forty dollars, and in addition thereto, one half of one per cent, on the amount of sales made either at public or private sale.

8. On every person canvassing to sell books, maps, prints or pictures already published, or peddling the same ten dollars.

9. On every person canvassing for subscribers to any book, or map, print or pictures not yet published, ten dollars.

10. On all agents for the sale of manufactured articles, machines made in other states or territories, and sold by them on commission, or otherwise, ten dollars.

11. On general auctioneers, thirty dollars, and one half of one per cent, on their commission, but no general auctioneer shall sell real estate, without, in addition, taking out a license as a real estate broker or auctioneer.

12. On every junk dealer, one hundred dollars.

13. On persons canvassing or buying any junk or any other matter for any junk dealer or for sale to any junk dealer fifteen dollars.

14. On every person who shall sell tobacco or cigars in quantities not less than one box, except manufacturers, five dollars.

15. On every ship broker, thirty dollars.

16. On every money broker, or firm or brokers or bankers, having an office within the city, one hundred and thirty dollars.

17. On every common carrier, fifty dollars.

18. On every pawnbroker, fifty dollars.

19. On every rectifier of distilled spirits or wines by any process, thirty dollars.

20. On every commercial broker, as defined in the revenue laws of the state, there shall be a license tax of one hundred dollars.

21. On every person or persons acting as agent or agents for any firm, marine or life insurance company or companies, having an office in the city of Alexandria, forty dollars on each company represented by such agent.

On every person seeking business for or soliciting for any company or companies, who have no agency in the city of Alexandria, fifty dollars for each company so represented.

22. On every hotel, ordinary, or house of public entertainment, thirty five dollars, on so much of the yearly value thereof as does not exceed two hundred dollars, and on so much of the yearly value thereof as does exceed two hundred dollars, five per cent.

23. On every house of private entertainment the license tax shall be five dollars, and five per cent, on the rental value in excess of two hundred dollars.

24. On every cook shop or eating house, the tax shall be five dollars.

25. On every person or persons keeping a bowling alley, or saloon, the specific license tax shall be ten dollars, and five dollars on each alley in such house in excess of one.

26. On every person or firm keeping a billiard table or pool table for public use, whether a charge be made for playing or not, fifteen dollars, and five dollars on each table in excess of one.

27. On every person or firm keeping a bagatelle or other similar table for public use whether a charge be made for playing or not, five dollars on each table.

28. On every theatrical performance or any performance similar thereto, panorama, or any public performance or exhibition of any kind, lecture, literary readings and performances, except for charitable or educational purposes, in any hall or public room or other building, where an admission fee is charged, for each week of performance ten dollars, if less than one week, three dollars for each performance.

29. On every public show or exhibition in any hall, room or tent, where a charge is made for admission, for every week's performance or exhibition ten dollars; if less than one week three dollars for each.

30. On every exhibition of a circus or menagerie or either of them, for the first 24 hours thirty dollars and fifteen dollars for every 24 hours thereafter, and for every side show or exhibition connected therewith or traveling therewith, five dollars each for every 24 hours.

31. On every exhibition or show where gifts or prizes are distributed or promised, fifteen dollars for each performance and five dollars for each performance thereafter.

32. On the proprietor of any room fitted up for public exhibition for which rent is charged, twenty-five dollars.